

Before the  
Federal Communications Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20554

RECEIVED  
JAN 19 1999  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In the Matter of )

GTE Telephone Operating Companies )

GTOC Tariff No. 1 )

GTOC Transmittal No. 1148 )

CC Docket No. 98-79

**REPLY OF PACIFIC BELL TO COMMENTS IN  
SUPPORT OF MCI WORLDCOM AND NARUC  
PETITIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION**

Pacific Bell submits this reply to the comments submitted in support of the MCI Worldcom and NARUC petitions for reconsideration and/or requests for clarification of the Commission's GTE ADSL Tariff Order.<sup>1</sup>

**I. OVERVIEW**

Some of the comments in support of the MCI Worldcom and NARUC filings contend there is no record support for the conclusion that ADSL access to the Internet is jurisdictionally interstate.<sup>2</sup> Others concede the jurisdictional point, but contend the Commission should clarify that its classification is only for jurisdictional purposes. For regulatory purposes, they contend the call should be treated as an enhanced service such that the telecommunications ends where the enhanced service begins.<sup>3</sup> None of these points has merit.

---

<sup>1</sup> Such comments were submitted by KMC Telecom, Transwire Communications, RCN Telecom Services, ACI Corp., CTSI, Telecommunications Resellers Association, Hyperion Telecommunications, Logix Communications, ALTS, California Public Utility Commission, Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, and Minnesota Department of Public Service *et al.*

<sup>2</sup> KMC Telecom, p. 9.

<sup>3</sup> ACI Corp., p. 3; CTSI, p. 3.

No. of Copies rec'd  
List ABCDE

044

Reply Comments of Pacific Bell  
CC Docket No. 98-79  
January 19, 1999

## **II. THE RECORD DOES SUPPORT THE CONCLUSION THAT ADSL ACCESS TO THE INTERNET IS JURISDICTIONALLY INTERSTATE**

The Internet is part of the World Wide Web. No one seriously disputes that fact or that you can communicate on the Internet with others, not only throughout this country, but around the world.

Can there also be intrastate uses of ADSL technology as claimed by Hyperion, Transwire, and KMC? Absolutely. Subscribers can use the technology to access corporate local area networks or LANs or for non-Internet applications, but that does not mean such access is necessarily limited to or even primarily used for intrastate or non-Internet applications. For example, in house counsel for a multistate company in Texas may use ADSL to access the local company intranet, and also use it to e-mail company attorneys or clients in other states, to communicate with outside counsel in Washington, D.C., to contact the FCC's web site in D.C., or to contact and do research on LEXIS/NEXIS or WESTLAW databases located out of state.

Indeed, while Hyperion suggests it may have some preliminary evidence showing 90% or greater intrastate use,<sup>4</sup> while Transwire suggests there are Extranet applications,<sup>5</sup> and while KMC references a process called "caching" or "mirroring" of web sites on local servers,<sup>6</sup> their references prove nothing. Hyperion, for example, does not disclose the arrangement it studied and does no more than reference what it calls "preliminary results."

---

<sup>4</sup> Hyperion, p. 2.

<sup>5</sup> Transwire, pp. 3-4.

<sup>6</sup> KMC, pp. 9-10.

Both logic and empirical "real" data support entirely different conclusions. Park Region Telephone Company conducted an analysis and determined that less than two percent of the hits on its Minnesota web site were intrastate.<sup>7</sup> The results of SBC's analysis were similar showing that 92% to 99% of the Internet usage it carries is interstate depending upon the State.<sup>8</sup> Moreover, the nation's largest Internet Provider – America On Line (AOL) – has its service located in Virginia and calls to its service from anywhere else would be obviously interstate.

While there may be Extranet uses as Transwire claims, the fact remains - as pointed out by a group of retail internet service providers - that "today essentially the only reason that a consumer or a small business would order xDSL is to obtain high-speed access to the Internet."<sup>9</sup> In other words, that ADSL technology can or may be used for other purposes does not negate the fact that its primary use is to provide interstate access to the Internet and the World Wide Web.

KMC's claim is even less logical. The utility and, indeed, much of the fun of the Internet is access to the World Wide Web, not to some local database. And no local database is ever going to be large enough to duplicate or capture all of the data and information that are available on the World Wide Web. "Caching" and "mirroring" also would not address the preferences of the consumer market for wide area chat lines,

---

<sup>7</sup> *Comments of Park Region Telephone Company*, CC Docket No. 80-286, p. 1.

<sup>8</sup> A summary of SBC's analysis is attached.

<sup>9</sup> *Comments of Retail Internet Service Providers*, CC Docket 98-146, p. 7.

e-mail, interactive games and Internet telephony.<sup>10</sup> In addition, "caching" may not be the answer. One company recently reported that "network performance actually went down with caching."<sup>11</sup> So "caching" and "mirroring" are not going to change the fundamental nature of the Internet or transform it into one that only has intrastate use.

**III. CONGRESS EXPRESSLY RECOGNIZED IN THE '96 ACT THAT ACCESS TO INFORMATION SERVICE PROVIDERS IS GOVERNED BY THIS COMMISSION'S REGULATIONS.**

RCN Telecom makes the novel argument that ADSL is not "exchange access" or an "access service" as those terms are used in connection with the provision of telephone services, and contends those terms only apply to "telephone toll services."<sup>12</sup> The implication is that this Commission's jurisdiction over "exchange access" and "access service" is limited solely to when they are used to provide "toll services" and that it does not have jurisdiction over calls by Internet subscribers to the Points of Presence (POPs) of Information Service Providers (ISPs).

Nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, in the only provision of the '96 Act dealing expressly with information access or access to the service of ISPs, Congress explicitly recognized that such access is subject to the Commission's regulations and

---

<sup>10</sup> Consumers use the Internet for e-mail as an alternative to facsimiles and Internet Telephony as an alternative to regular long distance messaging because they are cheaper than the older phone-based technologies. *See USA TODAY*, Tuesday, February 10, 1998, Section: Money, Page 1B. However, the incentive to move to alternatives would not be there in the situation described by KMC. Why log on to your PC and then access the Internet, if you can pick up your phone and call across town with no per minute charges?

<sup>11</sup> *Network World*, "Cache Beats Back Bandwidth Blues," Section: APPS; p. 45 (November 16, 1998).

<sup>12</sup> RCN Telecom, pp. 3-4.

specifically grouped it in the same category as access to interexchange carriers. Section 251(g) of the Act provides:

"On and after the date of enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, each local exchange carrier, to the extent it provides wireline services, shall provide exchange access, information access, and exchange services for such access to interexchange carriers and information service providers in accordance with the same equal access and nondiscriminatory interconnection restrictions and obligations (including receipt of compensation) that apply to such carrier on the date immediately preceding the date of enactment of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 under any court order, consent decree, or regulation, order, or policy of the Commission, until such restrictions and obligations are explicitly superseded by regulations prescribed by the Commission after the date of enactment."  
[Emphasis added].

In both instances, Congress specifically isolated and distinguished interexchange and information service access from the local services to which the Act's other provisions apply. Consistent therewith, the Commission determined in its *Interconnection Order* that the reciprocal compensation provisions of the Act do not apply to such traffic.<sup>13</sup>

#### **IV. THE COMMISSION PROPERLY REJECTED THE ARGUMENT THAT ADSL ACCESS TO THE INTERNET TERMINATES AT THE ISP.**

Some of the comments suggest that the Commission has abandoned the distinction between "telecommunications" and "information services", and that it should have treated ADSL access as terminating at the ISP (*i.e.*, "for *regulatory* purposes telecommunications ends where information service begins.")<sup>14</sup> The Commission

---

<sup>13</sup> *First Report and Order, Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions in the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, CC Docket 96-98, released August 8, 1996, ¶¶ 1034 & 1035.

<sup>14</sup> CTSI, pp. 3-5; KMC, pp.13-15; Logix, pp. 2-5.

properly rejected this argument for the reason that a transmission component is still needed for users to access information after the call arrives at the POP of the ISP.<sup>15</sup>

If the comments making this argument were right, then the incumbent local exchange carriers (ILECs) would only be responsible for the call set-up time. But they make no such suggestion. Indeed, the very motive behind the argument for treating these calls as local and as ending at the ISP is to obtain compensation for terminating every minute of every call to the ISP from the ILEC and thereby to create a subsidy. As noted, this is not a proper interpretation of the Act and ignores years of Commission precedent and jurisdictional analysis.<sup>16</sup>

---

<sup>15</sup> *Memorandum Opinion and Order*, CC Docket No. 98-79, released October 30, 1998, ¶¶ 17 & 20. [As explained in the *Universal Service Report to Congress*, because information services are offered via telecommunications, they necessarily require a transmission component in order for users to access information. We, therefore, analyze ISP traffic as a continuous transmission from the end user to a distant Internet site.]

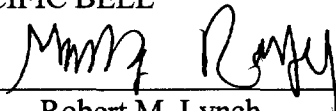
<sup>16</sup> *See Pacific Bell Opposition*, CC Docket No. 98-79, n. 8.

**V. CONCLUSION**

Despite their best efforts, the comments in support of the MCI Worldcom and NARUC Petitions for Reconsideration and/or Requests for Clarification do little to shore up the Petitioners' claims. The Commission correctly ruled that ADSL access to the Internet is interstate, its decision is amply explained, and it is fully supported by the evidence.

Respectfully submitted,

PACIFIC BELL

By: 

Robert M. Lynch  
Roger K. Toppins  
Mark Royer  
One Bell Plaza, 30<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Dallas, TX 75202  
214-464-2217

Attorneys for Pacific Bell

January 19, 1999

## SBC ANALYSIS: SUMMARY AND RESULTS

The ISP performed a high level analysis of the jurisdictional nature (Interstate versus Intrastate) of its customers' Internet traffic. This traffic is grouped into three major classes of service: E-mail, Newsgroup Reading and Surfing of Web Sites (browsing). The ISP defines Newsgroup reading as the posting and reading of Usenet articles. "Browsing" is defined as all other forms of Internet usage, including but not limited to hyper-text transfer protocol (http), file transfer protocol (ftp), telnet, and games data packet routing.

Based on the ISP's analysis, the three classes of service provided can be broken down into their respective percentage of all the ISP's Internet traffic:

E-mail traffic	36.44
News traffic	27.47
Browse traffic	39.09

In a sampling of registered Internet domains existing in the United States, 7.1 percent exists in Texas. The same sampling showed Missouri to have .06 percent, Arkansas to have .9 percent, Kansas to have 1.7 percent and Oklahoma to have 1.7 percent. The remaining 45 States have 88.53% of the domains in the sample. If all traffic across the Internet is normal, the ISP extrapolated that the higher a density of registered domains in a state, the higher amount of traffic should be generated to that state from external states. The ISP sends all E-mail and News articles from a Central Site in Texas by the ISP to the Internet. Because all other states in the ISP's network send E-mail and News articles to the central site, nearly all of the e-mail and news posts are Interstate. Based on the ISP's analysis, Texas has a higher percentage of intrastate traffic than the other states in which it provides service. Given the above data and assumptions, the ISP estimates the following usage per state to be Interstate and Intrastate:

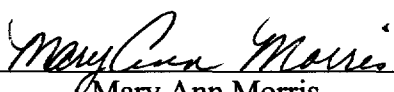
<u>State</u>	<u>Percent Interstate</u>	<u>Interstate Breakdown By Service</u>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	99.67	
E-mail		36.44
News Reading		27.47
Browsing		35.76
<b>KANSAS</b>	99.28	
E-mail		36.44
News Reading		27.47
Browsing		35.37



<u>State</u>	<u>Percent Interstate</u>	<u>Interstate Breakdown By Service</u>
<b>MISSOURI</b>	99.99	
E-mail		36.44
News Reading		27.47
Browsing		36.09
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	99.38	
E-mail		36.44
News Reading		27.47
Browsing		35.47
<b>TEXAS</b>	92.88	
E-mail		33.85
News Reading		25.51
Browsing		33.52

**Certificate of Service**

I, Mary Ann Morris, hereby certify that the foregoing "Reply Comments of SBC Communications," in CC Docket No. 98-79 has been served on January 19, 1999 to the Parties of Record.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Ann Morris

January 19, 1999

MAGALIE ROMAN SALAS  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
445 - 12TH STREET SW  
TW-A325  
WASHINGTON DC 20554

(ORIGINAL & 4 COPIES)

CHIEF, COMPETITIVE PRICING DIVISION  
1919 M STREET, NW  
ROOM 518  
WASHINGTON DC 20554

FRANK W LLOYD  
MINTZ LEVIN COHN FERRIS GLOVSKY & POPEO  
701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW SUITE 900  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20004-2508

JEFFREY BLUMENFELD  
GLENN B MANISHIN  
STEPHANIE A JOYCE  
BLUMENFELD & COHEN  
TECHNOLOGY LAW GROUP  
1615 M STREET NW SUITE 700  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20036

RICHARD M RINDLER  
PAMELA S ARLUK  
SWIDLER BERLIN SHEREFF FRIEDMAN L L P  
3000 K STREET NW  
SUITE 300  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20007

ITS  
1231 20TH ST NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20036

MARK C ROSENBLUM  
J MANNING LEE  
AT&T  
295 NORTH MAPLE AVENUE  
ROOM 3245H1  
BASKING RIDGE NJ 07920

EDWARD A YORKGITIS  
KELLEY DRYE & WARREN  
1200 19TH STREET NW 5TH FLOOR  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20038

ALAN BUZACOTT  
RICHARD S WHITT  
MCI WORLDCOM INC  
1801 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20006

ERIC J BRANFMAN  
MORTON J POSNER  
SWIDLER BERLIN SHEREFF FRIEDMAN L L P  
3000 K STREET NW  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20007

CHERYL CALLAHAN  
NEW YORK PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
2 EMPIRE STATE PLAZA  
ALBANY NY 12223-1350

DONNA N LAMPERT  
JAMES A KIRKLAND  
MINTZ LEVIN COHN FERRIS GLOVSKY  
& POPEO P C  
701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW SUITE 900  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20004-2808

RICHARD J METZGER  
ALTS  
888 17TH STREET NW SUITE 900  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20006

LAURA PHILLIPS  
DOW LOHNES & ALBERTSON  
1200 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE NW  
SUITE 800  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20036

BARBARA A DOOLEY  
CIX  
1041 STERLING ROAD  
SUITE 104A  
HERNDON VA 20170

MICHAEL T WEIRICH  
OREGON PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
1162 COURT STREET NE  
SALES OR 97310

BRAD E MUTSCHELKNAUS  
JONATHAN E CANIS  
KELLEY DRYE & WARREN L L P  
1200 19TH STREET NW 5TH FLOOR  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20036

ROBERT J AAMOTH  
KELLEY DRYE & WARREN L L P  
1200 19TH STREET NW 5TH FLOOR  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20036

RODNEY L JOYCE  
SHOOK, HARDY & BACON  
1101 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW  
SUITE 800  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20004-2615

STEVEN GOROSH  
NORTHPOINT COMMUNICATIONS INC  
222 SUTTER STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94108

JANE JACKSON  
CHIEF COMPETITIVE PRICING DIVISION  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
1919 M STREET NW ROOM 518  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20554

JUDITH A NITSCHÉ  
CHIEF TARIFF & PRICE ANALYSIS BRANCH  
COMPETITIVE PRICING DIVISION  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
1919 M STREET NW ROOM 518  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20554

ROBERT PEPPER  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
1919 M STREET NW ROOM 822  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20554

HAROLD FURCHTGOTT-ROTH  
COMMISSIONER  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
1919 M STREET NW ROOM 802  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20554

MICHAEL K POWELL  
COMMISSIONER  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
1919 M STREET NW ROOM 844  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20554

ANATOLE NAGY  
ATU TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
600 TELEPHONE AVENUE MS B  
ANCHORAGE AK 99503

JAMES D SCHLICHTING  
COMPETITIVE PRICING DIVISION  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
1919 M STREET NW ROOM 518  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20554

WILLIAM E KENNARD  
CHAIRMAN  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
1919 M STREET NW ROOM 814  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20554

SUSAN NESS  
COMMISSIONER  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
1919 M STREET NW ROOM 832  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20554

GLORIA TRISTANI  
COMMISSIONER  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
1919 M STREET NW ROOM 828  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20554

GAIL L POLIVY  
GTE SERVICE CORPORATION  
1850 M STREET NW  
SUITE 1200  
WASHINGTON DC 20036

M ROBERT SUTHERLAND  
RICHARD M SBARATTA  
BELLSOUTH CORPORATION  
BELLSOUTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS INC  
1155 PEACHTREE STREET NE  
ATLANTA GA 30309-3610

RICH LERNER  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
ROOM 518  
1919 M STREET N W  
WASHINGTON DC 20554

TAMARA PREISS  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
ROOM 518  
1919 N STREET N W  
WASHINGTON DC 20554

JOHN F RAPOSA  
GTE SERVICE CORPORATION  
600 HIDDEN RIDGE  
HQE3J27  
IRVING TX 75038

R MICHAEL SENKOWSKI  
GREGORY J VOGT  
BRYAN N TRAMONT  
WILEY REIN & FIELDING  
1776 K STREET N W  
WASHINGTON DC 20006

JANET S LIVENGOD ESQ  
DIRECTOR OF REGULATORY AFFAIRS  
HYPERION TELECOMMUNICATIONS INC  
DDI PLAZA TWO  
500 THOMAS STREET  
SUITE 400  
BRIDGEVILLE, PA 15017-2838

SUSAN M EID  
MEDIAONE GROUP INC  
1919 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW  
SUITE 610  
WASHINGTON DC 20006

MICHAEL DUKE  
KMC TELECOM INC  
3075 BRECKENRIDGE BOULEVARD  
SUITE 415  
DULUTH GA 30096

DHRUV KANNA  
COVAD COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY  
2230 CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY  
SANTA CLARA CA 95050

---

WILLIAM IEBY  
VIRGINIA STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION  
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS  
1300 EAST MAIN STREET  
P O BOX 1197  
RICHMOND VA 23219

JEFFREY D GOLTZ  
WASHINGTON UTILITIES & TRANSPORTATION  
COMMISSION  
1400 SOUTH EVERGREEN PARK DRIVE SW  
P O BOX 40128  
OLYMPIA WA 98504-0128

MITCHELL LAZARUS  
FLETCHER HEALD & HEILDRETH  
1300 NORTH 17TH STREET  
ELEVENTH FLOOR  
ARLINGTON VA 22209

ELLEN S LEVINE  
CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION  
5050 VAN NESS AVENUE  
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94102

LAWRENCE MALONE  
NEW YORK STAT DEPT OF PUBLIC SERVICE  
3 EMPIRE STATE PLAZA  
ALBANY NY 12223

BARRY PINLES  
GST TELECOM INC  
4001 MAIN STREET  
VANCOUVER WA 98663

GARY L PHILLIPS  
AMERITECH  
1401 H STREET NW  
SUITE 1020  
WASHINGTON CD 20005

DAVID E SCREVEN  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION  
P O BOX 3265  
HARRISBURG PA 17105

JONATHAN JACOB NADLER  
SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY  
1201 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20044

DANA FRIX  
MICHAEL W FLEMING  
SWIDLER BERLIN SHEREFF FRIEDMAN L L P  
3000 K STREET NW SUITE 300  
WASHINGTON DC 20007

RUSSELL M BLAU  
MICHAEL W FLEMING  
SWINDLER BERLIN SHEREFF FRIEDMAN L L P  
3000 K STREET N W  
WASHINGTON DC 20007

LAWRENCE W KATZ  
BELL ATLANTIC  
1320 NORTH COURT HOUSE ROAD  
8TH FLOOR  
ARLINGTON VA 22201

GENEVIEVE MORELLI  
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL  
COUNSEL  
COMPTEL  
1900 M STREET NW SUITE 800  
WASHINGTON DC 20036

BRIAN CONBOY  
THOMAS JONES  
WILLKIE FARR & GALLAGHER  
THREE LAFAYETTE CENTRE  
1155 21ST STREET NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20036

LAWRENCE E SARJEANT  
LINDA KENT  
KEITH TOWNSEND  
JOHN W HUNTER  
USTA  
1401 H STREET NW SUITE 600  
WASHINGTON DC 20005

JOHN L CLARK  
GOODIN, MACBRIDE, SQUERI, SCHLOTZ &  
RITCHIE L L P  
505 SANSOME STREET 9TH FLOOR  
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94111

WILLIAM T LAKE  
JOHN H HARWOOD II  
LYNN R CHARYTAN  
DAVID M SOHN  
WILMER, CUTLER & PICKERING  
2445 M STREET NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20037

ROBERT B MCKENNA  
U S WEST INC  
SUITE 700  
1020 19TH STREET NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20036

CINDY Z SCHONHAUT  
ICG COMMUNICATIONS INC  
161 INVERNESS DRIVE  
ENGLEWOOD CO 80112

ALBERT H KRAMER  
MICHAEL CAROWITZ  
DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY L L P  
2101 L STREET NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20037-1526



RUTH MILKMAN  
THE LAWLER GROUP  
7316 WISCONSIN AVENUE SUITE 400  
BETHESDA MD 20814

J DANIEL LONG  
ASSISTANT COMMISSION ATTORNEY  
NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION  
P O BOX 29510  
RALEIGH NC 27626-0510

CHARLES D GRAY  
JAMES BRADFORD RAMSAY  
NARUC  
1100 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW  
P O BOX 684 SUITE 608  
WASHINGTON DC 20044-0684

STEVEN T NOURSE  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
PUBLIC UTILITIES SECTION  
180 E BROAD ST 7TH FLOOR  
COLUMBUS OH 43215

STEPHEN J DAVIS  
CHIEF  
OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT  
PUC OF TEXAS  
1701 N CONGRESS AVENUE  
P O BOX 13326  
AUSTIN TX 78711-3326

GEORGE VRADENBURG III  
WILLIAM W BURRINGTON  
JILL A LESSER  
STEVEN N TEPLITZ  
AMERICAN ONLINE INC  
1101 CONNECTICUT AVENUE NW SUITE 400  
WASHINGTON DC 20036

KEVEN TIMPANE  
ESTHER H ROSENTHAL  
FIRST WORLD COMMUNICATIONS INC  
9333 GENESSE AVENUE  
SAN DIEGO CA 92121

DAVID N PORTER  
MCI WORLD COM INC  
1120 CONNECTICUT AVENUE NW  
SUITE 400  
WASHINGTON DC 20036

CHARLES C HUNTER  
CATHERINE M HANNAN  
HUNTER COMMUNICATIONS LAW GROUP  
1620 I STREET N W  
SUITE 701  
WASHINGTON DC 20006

RANDALL B LOWE  
JULIE A KAMINSKI  
RENEE ROLAND CRITTENDON  
PIPER & MARBURY L L P  
1200 NINETEENTH STREET NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20036

JEANNIE SU  
DAN LIPSCHULTZ  
LIANNE KNYCH  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL  
SUITE 1200 NCL TOWER  
445 MINESOTA STREET  
ST PAUL MN 55101-2130